Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1665.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

At a Meeting of the Directors of the Insurance Company of North America, at their office this day, the dividend for the last six months was declared to be one dollar and fifty cents on each share of the stock, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on any day after the 18th inst.

EBEN. HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

January 8. 9—wst18th

W. HAYDON,

Delineator of Drawing—from London,

(Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as usual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous to those that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 9. §2w

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32-pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river; and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 1st January,

The House No. 107, Arch-street,

Near the corner of Third Street.—For further particulars, enquire as above, or at No. 83, Vine Street.

December 27 dtf

All Persons

Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.

nov. 29 1797. 6

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 213, corner of Arch and Front streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffetics
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

NOW LANDING,

At South-street Wharf,

The Cargo of the Ship Concord,

Captain Thompson, from Batavia.

About 300 tons first quality Java Coffee (the whole having been selected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in canisters and bags
10 legures of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

Who also offers For Sale,

Just landed from ship Amity, from Jamaica.

200 hhds. Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

A person well acquainted with the theory and practice of book-keeping, who has been many years engaged in business for himself and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or factor; or in posting books; stating unsettled accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing, in French or English.

A note addressed to J. A. and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.

november 30. 3awtf

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.

December 2. 3awtf

FOR SALE,

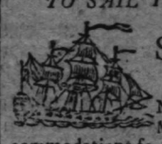
Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer. nov. 30.

For Savannah,

TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,



The fast sailing ship

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBEN, Master,

NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

N. & J. Frazer,

No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have on hand, and for Sale,

Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c

December 27 3tawtf.

Wanted to Charter,

A British vessel, fifteen hundred to two thousand five hundred barrels burthen.

Apply to

Peter Blight,

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Choice Red Port Wine in pipes and hogsheads and old London Particular Madeira, fit for immediate use, in pipes.

December 20 §1w

For Charleston.

THE SHIP

VENUS,

Lying at the wharf of Messrs. Perotts

SHE will take Freight on very low terms, and sail the first opening.——Apply to the master on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 18 §

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;

WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE

SUKEY,

WILLIAM WHITTEN, Master.

A strong good vessel, about two hundred tons, to sail with all convenient speed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,

Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter.

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Liverpool,

The copper bottomed Ship

Hamburg Packet,

Captain SILAS SWAIN.

A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to sail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,

A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

The Subscriber intends to make application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship DIANA, from Liverpool, exported round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent white, White lead, Red lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

Philapelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Company.

January 4, 1798.

At a meeting of the President and Managers, this day, a dividend of 5 dollars per share was declared for the last half year, which will be by them retained, for the payment of the debts of the Company, agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders the 12th June last.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer

Of the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Com'py.

January 8 m&w4aw

Ran away the 25th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 5 feet 3 or 6 inches high, of a yellow complexion; when spoke to and called by his name he has a quick sharp look out of his eyes and shews the white of them very much; has taken all his cloathes with him, which are, a new kersey great coat, a grey broad cloth and close bodied coat, a striped vest, nankeen breeches, silk stockings and ruffled shirts, and a number of other cloaths. The said Negro understands farming, and is a good shoemaker and carpenter; he can read and write tolerably well—It is likely he may forge a pass. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that I get him, shall have Thirty Dollars reward, paid by the subscriber, SUSANNAH MEDFORD, living in Still Pond, Maryland, Kent county.

N. B. The above Negro is 29 years old.

January 2. 6t

THE AMERICAN LADIES

POCKET-BOOK, FOR 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED

By WILLIAM Y. BIRCH,

No. 17, south second-street—containing

AN elegant Frontispiece of the Marquis de la Fayette, and his Family, in the castle of Olmutz, with an illustration; being an account of the principal events in the public life of the Marquis, with a sketch of the sufferings of himself and his unfortunate family. A complete Almanack—104 ruled pages for memorandums, observations, &c. also, for account of monies paid and received for every day in the year—a marketing and other useful tables—general meetings of friends—List of births, deaths, &c—new country dances, poetry, songs, enigmas, &c. &c.

ALSO,

The Gentleman's annual Pocket Remembrancer, for 1798—containing an Almanack; 104 ruled pages for memorandums and cash account; Duties payable on goods imported into the United States, Custom-house fees, &c. stamp duties, to take place after the 31st December; a list of the post towns and cross-roads in the United States; a variety of useful tables, and other interesting matter.

W. Y. BIRCH, constantly keeps for sale, a general assortment of Merchant's account Books, and other stationary goods, and makes to order books of any size, and ruled to any pattern.

Elegant Maps, on Rollers, and a large Chart of the West-Indies.

Hair and leather Trunks—Playing Cards, English and American. Dec. 27—* 3t.

Imported in the brig Eliza,

Capt. HASTIE, *from Bourdeaux;*

Claret in Cases of a very superior quality,
White Sauterne Wine in Cases,
Olive Oil in baskets of 12 bottles each,
White and coloured Kid Gloves,
do. do. Silk do.
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,

For Sale by

JAMES LATIMER, jun.

71, South Wharves.

Who has also for Sale,

A few qr. Casks Old Sherry Wine.

Dec. 5. d2w

The Subscriber,

Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 29th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r.*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

FOR SALE,

By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.

No. 8, Chesnut-street,

One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Bastas	Sannas
Guzzanahs	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emercies
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

JUST RECEIVED,

(via New-York)

AND NOW OPENING, BY

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, south Third street,

An extensive and general assortment of

HABERDASHERY, viz.

Best London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worsted Bindings, assorted colours
Makenzie's super, patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly assorted	White Edgings
Lisle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly assorted	Black and coloured Chinese Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black sewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twist	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated Buttons
Black brush Feathers	

And a compleat assortment of Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season, at reduced prices. Dec. 6. dtf

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Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every second, fourth, and sixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, south Fifth street, above Spruce-street. eod2w

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For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.

No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. d1m.

Fresh Raisins.

A Small cargo just arrived, and now landing at Chesnut street wharf, from the sloop Yarico, capt. Haskell, consisting of Kegs, Boxes and Jars. A few Jars of excellent Grapes, and sacks of soft shelled Almonds.——Apply to the Master on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 19 §5t

Imported (via New York) on the ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorens
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muslins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Pensiasoes	Chasla Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mullhankerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Lesser Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c. for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,

No. 98, south Front-street.

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

A House in Burlington for Sale.

THE subscriber has a large, convenient two-story brick House, with Stables, Carriage-house, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jersey, which he wishes to SELL. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth street, to GEORGE WALKER,

Who has also for Sale,

Lots in Washington City,

Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.

December 29. eo7t

FOR SALE,

By the SUBSCRIBER, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street,

A general assortment of China Ware

Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Lutestrings
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. sewing Silks
Imperial and Hyson Teas
Long and short Nankeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Assorted Glass Ware, in cases
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molasses, in hogsheads
St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chests
Logwood, &c. &c.

nov. 7.—tu&f4w *JOSEPH SIMS.*

War-Office of the United States,

January the 1st, 1798.

WHEREAS frauds have been practised, in obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged instruments. To check in future such impositions, it has been thought adviseable; that all persons, having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal representative, or by virtue of any instrument or deed of transfer, be required to forward their respective claims to the War Office, on or before the first day of January 1799 in order that such claims may be duly examined, adjusted and determined upon.

To substantiate such claims, a strict observance of the rules heretofore issued from the War Office will be indispensable; and in addition to what is required by the said rules, the certificate of the acknowledgement of a Deed or Power of Attorney, must also set forth the place of residence and occupation of the claimant or person making such acknowledgment; and when the proof of personal knowledge is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of residence must be set forth in like manner.

JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War.

Jan. 7. d6w

BALL.

Mr. Francis respectfully informs his scholars, and the public in general, that his second practising Ball will be on Thursday the 11th at the new Assembly Room South Fourth Street, between Chesnut and Walnut Street—Ladies Tickets to be had by applying to the scholars of Mr. Francis, or at his house No. 70 North Eighth Street.—Gentlemen's tickets one dollar each, to be had of Mr. Francis, at the Academy, or at his house.

Mr. Francis likewise informs the Subscriber to the Select Balls, that the next will be on Tuesday the 16th—Those subscribers who have not yet received their tickets are requested to apply for them as above.

Mr. Francis continues to take Scholars as usual.

Jan. 7. d4t

☞ The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Uron, master, captured by a Spanish privateer and sold at Ceuta in last December, may receive interesting information respecting her, by applying to the Department of State.

☞ The Printers in the sea-port towns of the United States will render a service to the concerned, by inserting the above in their newspapers. Jan. 3.

For Sale by the Subscriber,

10 bales Cossas
40 do. Baftas
11 do. Mamoody
17 do. Chintz
7 do. Tookery
2 do. Gorahs
25 do. Meragungees
3 do. Check Stripes
1 do. Guzzie
1 box Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
25 pipes finest particular Madeira Wine, of the vintage 1795.

MORDECAI LEWIS.

December 5. 3aw4w

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, For Sale, corner of Second and Pine streets.

December 26. cotf

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,

No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. eo1m *nov.* 15.

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

December 20. §

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6ot

LONDON, November 4.

NEGOCIATION AT LISLE.

Official Documents laid before Parliament.

Continued from yesterday's Gazette.

I had a conference again this morning. As I was very desirous of being enabled to transmit to your lordship some more satisfactory account as to the motives of this delay, I again press'd the French plenipotentiaries on this point.—They each repeated what they had said before; and on my endeavoring to make them feel how impossible it was that his majesty should not be hurt at this demur on so very simple a point, one of them said, you ought to augur favorably from it; your note was a refusal to agree to what was stated by the Directory in their instructions to us as a *sine qua non*; if the Directory were determined to persist in this *sine qua non*, they would have said so at once—"Je vous assure qu'il nous auroit promptement renvoyé le courier," were his words. The time they take to deliberate indicates beyond a doubt that they are looking for some temperament, and it scarce can be doubted one will be found. I said I was pleased to hear him say this; but that still he must be aware that it would not be an easy talk for me to make my dispatches to-day either interesting or satisfactory.

Another of the French ministers said, that he really believed that this would be the only great impediment we shall have to encounter, that every thing would go on quickly and smoothly, and that I must admit the present to be a very important and difficult point in the negociation. I agreed with him entirely as to its importance, but could not acquiesce as to its difficulty.

I am very sorry, my lord, that in such a moment, and after waiting so long, I should not be able to send you more explicit and decisive assurances; but it is not in my power to compel the French negociators to move on faster. All I can do is by my conduct and language, to take care that no part whatever of the imputation of delay should attach to me. I have, at every conference I have held, always declared my readiness to proceed, and I shall not fail to repeat this every time we meet.

No. 28. Note from the French plenipotentiaries to lord Malmesbury.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic will be happy to have an opportunity of conversing for a few minutes with lord Malmesbury; and they have in consequence the honor of proposing to him to meet them at two o'clock to-day, or any other hour which may be more convenient to him, and which he will have the goodness to appoint.

They renew, with pleasure, to lord Malmesbury, the assurances of their high consideration.

No. 29. Extract of a dispatch from lord Malmesbury to lord Grenville, dated Lisle, August 18, 1797.

In consequence of the resolution we had come to, to meet on the days of the arrival of the post from Paris, our conferences for this last week have taken place regularly every other morning, except on Thursday, the 10th of August, which being the anniversary of one of the national festivals, the French legation could not attend.

I have in mine, No. 17, given your lordship an account of every thing which passed up to that of the 6th. On the 8th nothing was said at all worth transmitting, except an intimation flung out by one of the French plenipotentiaries, that it would be necessary to take into consideration the rights of neutral nations on this occasion. But as he spoke very vaguely, and in general terms, I did not choose to press him for an explanation, as I consider it more judicious to avoid discussions on separate and collateral points, and not to enter into negociation 'till the whole can be brought under deliberation at once.

What passed on the 12th was rather more interesting. The return of Mr. Wesley afforded me a very natural opportunity of expressing the impatience with which an answer to my last note was expected by my court; that three weeks had now elapsed since its transmission; and that although I by no means wished to insinuate that due attention had not been paid to so very important a subject as that on which we were treating, yet I could not but greatly lament, that day after day should be allowed to pass away without our proceeding at all in the great business for which we were met. One of the French ministers said, that it was impossible I could lament this delay more than they did; that they had already declared to me that it was occasioned by a wish not to create but to remove difficulties; and they could assure me positively, that the French government had no other object in view, and that I should find, when once we began fairly to negociate, we should proceed very rapidly.

I replied, it was indeed very material to make good the time we had lost. The French minister answered, you would not call it time lost if you knew how it was employed. On my expressing, by my manner, a wish to be informed, he went on, by saying, we will not scruple to tell you, though we feel we ought not yet to do it officially, that we are consulting with our allies; that we have communicated to them all that has passed here; we have stated that, unless they mean to continue the war, they must release us from our engagements, and enable us, in a certain degree, to meet your proposals.

The conference of to-day is this moment over. One of the French plenipotentiaries informed me, that he had received this morning a letter from the President of the Directory, assuring him that in four or five days they would receive their final instructions; and he added of himself, that he trusted these would be such as would enable us to continue our work without any further interruption. I said, I hoped these instructions would be in substance a counter-projet, as I did not see how any thing short of one would enable us to proceed so rapidly as he described. He agreed with me entirely, and assured me, that both he and his colleagues had repeatedly stated the necessity of a counter-projet being sent them; and he observed, that he really thought the French government might have foreseen every thing which had passed, and been prepared with one; and that this work would have saved a great deal of valuable time. As I could not myself have said more, I readily gave a full assent to what I heard.

No. 30. Extract of a dispatch from Lord Grenville to Lord Malmesbury, dated Downing-street, August 12, 1797.

An expression mentioned in one of your lordship's last dispatches to have fallen from one of the French plenipotentiaries, leads to the presumption that it is intended, on the part of France, to bring forward some proposal about the navigation of neutral powers in time of war. Your lordship will best judge of the proper opportunity of expressing his majesty's decided and unalterable resolution on this point, not to admit of any proposals of treating with his enemies on the subject of the rights or claims of neutral powers.

The only remark with which I have to trouble your lordship, by this messenger, relates to an expression in the late message of the directory to the council of five hundred, which, if literally taken, conveys an accusation against his majesty's government, that some delay has arisen on the part of this country in the negotiations at Lisle. This is so avowedly contrary to the fact, that it must be considered as impossible that such a charge could be intended to be made by a government which had had at that moment delayed for three weeks making any answer to his majesty's distinct and liberal proposals for peace, and whose plenipotentiaries were daily apologizing to your lordship for this unbecoming, and, as they almost confess, unaccountable delay; but as the point is too important to be left unnoticed, it is the king's pleasure that your lordship should present a note, remarking upon the sense to which these words are liable, expressing your persuasion that such cannot be the intention with which they were used, but asking on the part of your court an explanation to that effect, which cannot be refused without a violation of every thing which truth and justice requires on such an occasion.

No. 31. Extract from the message of the French directory to the council of five hundred, August 9th, 1797. "In short this cause is in the same despondency in which all good citizens, and particularly the defenders of the country, are, at seeing deferred, at the very moment when its conclusion was thought to be near at hand and after having bought it with so much blood and so much suffering—a definitive peace, which the heads of the vanquished coalition at length solicited in good earnest; when its conclusion was expected, and which a government, friendly to humanity, were still more earnest to conclude: when, all on a sudden, buoyed up with new hopes, reckoning upon a general dissolution of the government by the failing of its finances, upon its destruction, upon the death or banishment of its bravest generals, and upon the dispersion and loss of its armies, these very same connected powers have thrown as much delay into the negotiations, as they had shewn anxiety to bring them to an end."

No. 32. Copy of a dispatch from lord Malmesbury to lord Grenville, dated Lisle, Aug. 22, 1797.

In my conference of this morning, I took an opportunity of remarking to the French plenipotentiaries on the very unfair and extraordinary assertion which had appeared in the message of the 3d inst. from the directory to the council of five hundred viz. "Que les Puissances coalisées ont mis autant de Lenteur, dans les negotiations, qu'elles avoient montré de l'Ardeur pour les terminer"—I observed to them, that I had orders from my court to ask a precise explanation, whether this accusation of delay was meant to apply to the manner in which his majesty had conducted the negotiation at Lisle; and if it was so meant, to declare that no accusation was ever more destitute of foundation, nor a wider deviation from the real fact. I said I was perfectly ready to abide by their determination on this point, convinced that it was impossible for them not to acknowledge that the delay (if there had been any blameable delay) rested with the French government, and not with his majesty. The French plenipotentiaries admitted this to be most strictly true; that the phrase I had quoted was an ill-judged one, and *mal-reflgée*: but that it could not in any point of view whatever be construed as applying to England, and they were ready to say, that when it was written, the directory alluded to the court of Vienna; that they could assure me they had been very faithful in their reports, and that when they said this, it was saying in other words that I had carried on the negotiation with as much expedition as possible, and that if it had proceeded slowly for this last month, the slowness arose on their side, and not on mine.

I said I could not for an instant call in question their feelings on this point: it was the insinuation conveyed in the message, and which had gone over Europe, that it was necessary for me to clear up, and to know whether the directory thought and felt as they did. One of the French ministers, with very strong expressions, assured me the directory certainly did think and feel like them; that no unfair or insidious allusion was meant and added, "Que ce message etoit fait pour stimuler les Counseils." I went on by observing it was very essential for me to have this fully explained, and that I should give them in a note to this effect: they requested I would not; it would lead to disagreeable discussions, and would not answer the end I proposed. They would take upon themselves now to assure me in the name of the Directory, that nothing at all similar to the construction I put on the phrase was intended, and that as soon as they could receive an answer to the report they should make of the day's conversation, they would say the same from the directory itself.

I hope, my lord, I have, therefore, by obtaining this very precise and formal disavowal of an intention to fix any imputation of delay on his majesty's government, fulfilled the object of my instructions on this particular point. If when the French plenipotentiaries speak from the directory the disavowal should not be equally satisfactory and complete, I then will not fail, according to your lordship's order, to give in a note. I have the honour to be, &c.

No. 33. Extract of a dispatch from lord Malmesbury, to lord Grenville, dated Lisle August 22, 1797.

The four conferences I have held with the French plenipotentiaries, since I last wrote to your lordship, on the 14th instant, will I fear, furnish very interesting materials for a dispatch.

Our conference of this morning was principally employed in what I have related in my other dispatch; but the French plenipotentiaries assured me, that by Thursday, or at the latest by Saturday, they expected to receive their long expected messenger.

No. 34. Extract of a dispatch from lord Malmesbury to lord Grenville, dated Lisle, August 29, 1797.

I am extremely sorry to be forced to announce to your lordship, that fresh delays occur in the progress of the negociation.

The French plenipotentiaries informed me at our conference yesterday, that the last answer from Holland was so unsatisfactory that the directory had ordered the minister for foreign affairs to return it to the Dutch ministers at Paris; that the Dutch ministers could not take upon themselves to alter it in the way the Directory proposed, but had been obliged to refer to their government for new orders; and that therefore, supposing no time to be lost in deliberation on this subject at the Hague, it would be at least a week from to day before any further account could be received here.

After lamenting this unexpected procrastination of our business, I expressed a wish to know what the Dutch answer had been, what objections the directory had made to it, and what alteration they were desirous it should undergo.

One of the French plenipotentiaries said, it had not been communicated to them, but that he understood it was *complexe, lâche, et peu satisfaisante*.—That the directory expected it should be clear and distinct, and such an one as would enable them to send such instructions here, as would allow us to go on with the negociation in a way to recover the time we had lost.

No. 35. Extract of a dispatch from lord Malmesbury to lord Grenville, dated Lisle, 5th Sept. 1797.

I should have considered what has passed in our conference since I last had the honour of writing to your lordship by Mr Wesley, as in itself too unimportant to authorize me to dispatch a messenger, but that in general I think it my duty never to leave your lordship more than a week without hearing from me; and I was also glad of an opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's dispatch, No 23, which was delivered to me by messenger Shaw, on the 31st of August at 10 P.M.

Nothing but common conversation passed in our conferences of the 30th of August, and of the 1st September. In that of the 3d the French plenipotentiaries confirmed what they had taken upon themselves to assure me on the 22d of August, in consequence of the representation I had of your lordship's orders to make on the expressions employed by the directory in their message of 9th of August, to the councils, and which expressions appeared to fix an imputation of delay on his majesty's government in the progress of the negociation. They said that they had reported to the directory what I observed on this subject, and that they were now charged to repeat what I had already heard from them, and to declare that no intention similar to that I supposed ever existed on the part of the directory.

In our conference of this morning, although I had reason to expect that the answer from the Hague was arrived at Paris, yet it was not admitted by the French plenipotentiaries.

No. 36. Extract of a dispatch from lord Malmesbury to lord Grenville, dated Lisle, 9th Sept. 1797.

I need not say that the two conferences which have been held since I dispatched the messenger (Brooks) were not likely, under the present circumstances of this country, to afford any thing extremely important or interesting.

In that of Thursday the 7th, one of the French plenipotentiaries began, on my entering the room, by announcing a wish that the great event which had taken place at Paris should not interrupt for a long time our negociation, or destroy the pleasing prospect we had of its soon terminating successfully; and from his manner I clearly saw he meant to convey the idea that it was his opinion it would not. I endeavoured to discover whether he spoke in consequence of any private intelligence he had received from Paris, or simply from his own private judgment; and I found it was entirely from the latter.

In our conference of this morning, he said they were still without any letters from M. Talleyrand (which rather surprised him); but he could assure me with certainty, that by Monday they should be empowered to go on with the negociation, and that I might safely say so to my court.

No. 37. From lord Grenville, to lord Malmesbury, expressive of regret for the adverse views which the "Predominant party at Paris" manifested on the subject of peace.

No. 38. Copy of a dispatch from lord Malmesbury, to lord Grenville, dated Lisle Monday, Sept. 11, 1797.

My Lord,

On my going to the conference this morning, the French plenipotentiaries informed me that the whole French legation was recalled, and that Messrs. Treilhard and Bonnier d'Alco were appointed in their room. They said, their orders were to communicate this event to me immediately, and at the same time to add, in the name of the French government, that this alteration in the choice of the negociators, would not produce any change whatever in the disposition of the directory, to bring the negociation to a happy issue.

I assured them I was extremely sorry to hear that they were re-called. That we had hitherto acted together so cordially, that it was to be lamented any circumstances had arisen which made the French government think it anvisable to put the negociation in other hands.

That I received with satisfaction what they told me as to the sentiments of the directory, relative to the negociation, and that I could assure them they were such as certainly existed in the breast of my royal master.

I then suggested to them, whether it would not be proper to give me an official note on this occasion, since it made a very marked period in the negociation; and as they perfectly agreed with me on the propriety of this, they sent me that I now enclose.

I consider this event as so material, that I do not lose a moment in dispatching one of my servants to England, as I have at present no messenger with me. I have the honour to be, &c.

No. 39. Note from the French plenipotentiaries to lord Malmesbury.

The ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have the honor to inform lord Malmesbury, that they have received by this day's post, a decree of the executive directory, signifying their recall, and the nomination of citizens Treilhard and Bonnier to succeed them, and to continue the negociations entered upon with England.

The minister for foreign affairs, in sending to the undersigned ministers plenipotentiary this decree of the directory, of the 22d of this month, orders them to wait the arrival of their successors. It also directs them to inform the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, that the change of the negociators does not carry with it any change in the disposition of the directory, with regard to the negociation.

The ministers plenipotentiaries of the French republic have the honor to renew to lord Malmesbury the assurance of their high consideration.

Lisle, Sept. 11, 1797.

No. 40. Note from lord Malmesbury to the French plenipotentiaries.

The minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic have addressed to him, communicating the decree of the executive directory, which signifies their recall and the nomination of the ministers destined to succeed them, and to continue the negociations already commenced. He receives at the same time with satisfaction, and will transmit without delay to his court, the assurance that this change of the negociators does not bring with it any change in the negociation.

Lord Malmesbury, in thanking the ministers plenipotentiary of the French republic for this communication, begs them to be persuaded of his personal regret on account of their departure, and to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

Lisle, Sept. 12, 1797.

No. 41. Extract of a dispatch from lord Malmesbury to lord Grenville, dated Lisle, 17th Sept. 1797.

My Lord,

The new French plenipotentiaries, Messrs. Treilhard and Bonnier d'Alco, with their principal secretary, M. Derche, and two private secretaries, arrived here at five o'clock A. M. on Wednesday the 13th inst: at eleven A. M. they sent M. Derche to acquaint me with their arrival, and to enquire at what hour I would receive their visit? In consequence of my saying whenever it was convenient to them, they came immediately, attended by Messrs. Le Tourneur, Maret, and Colchen.

On taking leave, M. Le Tourneur came forward and said to me, in his name and that of his colleagues, that they could not terminate their mission without expressing the satisfaction they had felt from the openness and candor (Loyaute et Franchise) with which I had acted during the whole of the negociation, or take leave of me, without expressing their sincere personal regret; that the recollection of my conduct would always be agreeable to them, and that it had given me the strongest title to their esteem and good wishes.

After giving the new plenipotentiaries as much time as was necessary to return to their own house, I sent Mr. Rose to ask at what hour I might return their visit? and, in consequence of their answer, I went to them, attended by lord Morpeth and Mr. Ellis.

I took an opportunity of returning the compliments M. Le Tourneur had made me; and I must in justice repeat, my lord, what I have already said, that his conduct and that of his colleagues has, in every point which has depended on them, been perfectly fair and honorable, and in no instance contrary to the principles they announced, and the professions they made. It is therefore impossible for me not to regret them, and not to consider the change of negociators at least as a very unpleasant, if not a very unfortunate incident.

No. 42. Copy of a dispatch from lord Malmesbury to lord Grenville, dated Lisle, 17th Sept. 2797.

My Lord,

I shall endeavor in this dispatch to give your lordship as circumstancial an account as my memory will allow me to do, of what has passed in the two conferences I have held with the new French plenipotentiaries.

In that of Friday the 14th, after communicating to me the arrete of the directory appointing them to succeed Messieurs Le Tourneur and Maret, and empowering them to continue the negociation with me, *one of them* began by making the strongest assurances of the sincere desire entertained by the directory for peace. He observed, that if this desire had manifested itself so strongly at a moment when the two great authorities of the country were at variance, it must naturally become stronger and be exerted with more effect when all spirit of division was suppressed, and when the government was strengthened by the perfect concord which now reigns between all its branches: that the first and most material point to be ascertained in every negociation was the extent of the full powers with which the negociators are vested: that I should find theirs to be very ample; and that, as it was necessary to the success of our discussions that mine should be equally so, they had it in command to present a note, the object of which was to inquire, whether I was authorised to treat on the principle of a general restitution of every possession remaining in his majesty's hands, not only belonging to them, but to their allies; that I was not unacquainted with their laws and with their treaties; that a great country could not on any occasion act in contradiction to them; and that, aware as I must be of this, I could not but expect the question contained in the note, neither could I consider the requisition of an explicit answer, previous to entering upon the negociation, as arising from any other motive than that of the most perfect wish, on the part of the directory, to bring it to a successful, and, above all, to a speedy conclusion.

I replied, that if after what I heard I could allow myself to hope for such an event as he seemed to think probable, or give any credit to the pacific dispositions he announced on the part of the French Government, such hope must arise solely from the confidence I might place in his assurances, since the measure itself now adopted by the Directory was certainly calculated to make a directly contrary impression on my mind: that I could not conceal from him, that far from expecting such a question, its being now put surprized me beyond measure, and still more so, when from his comment upon it I was to infer, that he wished me to consider it as tending to promote a speedy pacification; that the question expressed in the note he had delivered (for he had given it to me, and I had read it over as he ended his speech) was word for word the same as that put to me by his predecessors so long ago as the 14th of July; that on the 15th I had, from my own authority, given an answer, and that this answer I confirmed fully and distinctly by order of my court on the 24th July; that these notes had to the present hour remained unnoticed, and a delay of two months had occurred; that the reasons assigned for this delay were, as I was repeatedly told, a decided resolution on the part of the French government to listen to the reasonable proposals made by his majesty, but that being bound by their engagements with the court of Madrid and the Batavian republic, and wishing to treat their allies with due consideration, they were desirous of consulting with them previous to any positive declaration, and obtaining from them a voluntary release from those engagements, sufficient to enable the French plenipotentiaries here to admit the basis his majesty had established, and to ground on it all future discussions which might arise in the course of the negociation; that if he had read over the papers left, undoubtedly in his possession by his predecessors, he would find what I stated to be strictly true; and that of course it could not be difficult to account for my surprize, when, after being told that he and his colleague were to take up the negociation precisely where they found it, now became evident that it was to be flung back to the very point from which we started, and flung back in a way which seemed to threaten a conclusion very different from that he foretold.

(To be continued.)

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Connecticut, to his friend in this City.

Until that mighty BEING, "whose fan is in his hand shall thoroughly purge his floor," society shall be cursed with an intermixture of character. But it is a tribute which vice pays to virtue, that rascals had rather co-habit with honest men than withdraw to some spot of earth by themselves, and be tormented by their own principles.

The old divines had an idea that *Hell* would be made up of the melted mass of conflagrated worlds. But this idea does not excite half the *horribilations* in my mind with that of nine hundred and fifty millions of men corrupt, anarchical, "hateful and hating one another," turned loose from religious and civil restraint, and blended in one fiery *democracy*. If *malice* could vent itself in prayer, the actual state of our enemies, the French, exceeds its last supreme ejaculation.

I have not the least doubt that the prophecies are now fulfilling eminently; but human happiness will not be encreased until all the present actors of the *Farce of Innovation* are rotted and forgotten. To ameliorate the state of society by destroying tyranny and superstition is a benevolent wish. I have listened to, and repeated, those *fairy tales* myself—It is a dream! The *virtue* that is produced by a radical change of the human heart is the *true thermometer of political happiness*. He that has reformed one solitary individual of his *vices*, and taught him *self-government* has done more good than he that has *Tom Painted* and *Godlwinitized* a nation.

Our rulers look *vastly* dignified in some of their debates; especially when Mr. ——, rises with all the rights of the people on his shoulders. The beast was right—he is not to be caught with *cake* and *wine*—he is *carnivorous* by nature—had he been called to lick blood spilt by a *Revolutionary tribunal*, and to pick the carcases of the *honest friends* of this country, he would have *snuff'd*, and *growl'd* compliance."

For the Gazette of the United States.

REFLECTIONS ON MONROE'S "VIEW."

No. VI.

I have fully shewn from the letters of the Executive, that Mr. Monroe was directed to complain of and remonstrate against the decree derogatory of the treaty of amity and commerce, and from his own communication that he represented to the French republic that he was not instructed to complain of that decree.

I have also as fully shewn that Mr. Monroe, disregarding the sentiments of the President, and unmindful of the honor and interests of his country, declared frequently to the committee of public safety, that the government and the people of the United States would bear with a departure from the treaty, not only with patience, but with pleasure, if on experience France should find it for her interest. I have cited the reprimand he received for these instances of misconduct, which in my humble judgment was far from adequate to the offence. What offence could be greater than unauthorisedly to dispense with a treaty, and to surrender the commerce of his country to the discretion of a foreign power? What offence could be greater than to communicate and to establish an opinion in the French republic, that whatever it might think proper to do to our commerce, would be borne with pleasure, if it conduced to the advantage of France?

I have shewn too that this opinion of the French, of our preference of their interests to our own, which our minister inculcated, and which so many gazettes and so many occurrences have contributed to confirm, is the true source of the insults and injuries which our citizens are now, and for a long time have been suffering. If these things have been demonstrated, and I think the documents undeniably evince them, what irreparable injuries have not Mr. Monroe and the French faction done to America? Let me dismiss this painful subject by calling the attention of the reader to an assertion of the ex-minister, particularly remarkable for its want of candour. He says that a few days after the letter of reprimand, another letter, on the 5th of December was written to him, which seemed to contain an apology for the harsh language of the former. This letter of the 5th December, does not relate to any matter complained of in that of the 2d. It acknowledges the receipt of his letters of the 10th and 25th August, and observes on the contents of these letters, neither of which furnished any cause of complaint. For further satisfaction, let the reader peruse the letter itself—(page 125).

The 3d instance of misconduct which I proposed for consideration was, that Mr. Monroe represented in positive terms to the committee of public safety, that Mr. Jay's mission was limited to two objects only: a compensation for spoliations, and a surrender of the posts, which representation is not warranted by his instructions. The Secretary of State urges this language. "We mean to continue the same line of conduct in future; and to remove all jealousy with respect to Mr. Jay's mission to London, you may say, that he is positively forbidden to weaken the engagements between this country and France." It is not improbable that you will be obliged to encounter on this head suspicions of various kinds: but you may declare the *motives of that mission to be to obtain immediate compensation for our plundered property, and restitution of the posts*."—(page 2). No one can be at a loss to understand these expressions; nor can it be doubted that the motives of the mission to London, were such as are here declared. If the posts had been in our possession, and if no spoliations on our commerce had been committed, our complaints against Great-Britain on other accounts would have remained to be negotiated by the very able minister resident at London. But the spoliations, and the detention of the posts, were evils too heavy any longer to be borne, and before an appeal was made to the God of battles, a solemn and last appeal was to be made to the justice and good faith of the British nation. While these principal matters should be under adjustment, it was reasonable to expect all those of a secondary consequence

would also be conſidered, and that one treaty would comprehend all the ſubjects which were in difference between the two nations. As it was only by *a treaty*, that the differences could be compromiſed, and as one of our greateſt complaints againſt Great-Britain had conſtantly been that ſhe refuſed to make a commercial treaty with us, and as future injuries to our commerce would be moſt ſurely prevented by a treaty of commerce, it followed of courſe that a commercial treaty on good terms would be very acceptable to us, if it could be obtained from that nation. How ſtrange then muſt it appear, that Mr. Monroe did not rightly repreſent Mr. Jay's miſſion, and that he ſhould never have uſed the words or the ſubſtance of the words of the Secretary of State, though he purpoſely met the committee to addreſs them on this ſubject. What paſſed between him and the committee deſerves particular notice.

In his letter dated the 2d of December 1794, to Secretary Randolph, he mentions that he had ſought and obtained an interview with the diplomatic members of the committee for the purpoſe of removing unfavourable ſuſpicions which were entertained concerning the miſſion to London. What paſſed at this meeting relative to this ſubject, is ſtated by him in the following words: "By another I was aſked whether Mr. Jay was ſtill in London, and whether he intended to come over to Paris, as had been publiſhed in an Engliſh paper. This was the ſuſpicion I wiſhed to combat and remove, though indeed I did not expect it would have been avowed in ſo abrupt a manner; I replied I could not tell *whether he had returned or not*; but that it was impoſſible the paragraph in the Engliſh paper ſhould be true, as he was ſent to England upon an eſpecial buſineſs only, to demand reparation for injuries, and to which his authority was ſtrictly limited"—(page 90). In his pamphlet he informs the public, that he replied "the report could not be true, ſince Mr. Jay was ſent to England upon ſpecial buſineſs only, to demand compenſation for the depredations on our trade, *and the ſurrender of the weſtern poſts*, to which his authority was ſtrictly limited." The variance between the two ſtatements may not be deemed material; but if it be, and if the latter was the purport of Mr. Monroe's repreſentation, as Mr. Purviance certifies, it follows that our miniſter has been guilty of two miſrepreſentations: 1ſt, a miſrepreſentation to the committee of the powers of Mr. Jay being ſtrictly limited to ſpoliations and the poſts; and 2dly, a miſrepreſentation to the executive of the miſrepreſentation he made to the committee.

It is true, that Mr. Monroe admits in his publication, that the nature and object of Mr. Jay's miſſion to England had been miſrepreſented through him to the French government—(p 29) I aſk whoſe fault was this? Had he adverted to the words of Secretary Randolph, and conformed to them or to their meaning, he would not have been guilty of miſrepreſenting to the committee, that Mr. Jay's powers were limited ſolely and excluſively to ſpoliations on our commerce and the detention of our poſts. All that Secretary Randolph ſaid to miniſter Monroe was, that Mr. Jay was reſtrained from contravening any former treaties with other nations, and the motives of the miſſion were to obtain compenſation for ſpoliations and a ſurrender of the poſts. If the miniſter had thus repreſented the miſſion, he would have been correct; but he inſtitutes another language, and very different ideas. He ſays "Mr. Jay was ſent to England upon an eſpecial buſineſs *only*, to demand reparation for injuries, *and to which his authority was ſtrictly limited*." Having thus miſrepreſented this matter to the committee, he moſt audaciouſly undertakes to caſt the blame of it on the Executive of the United States; as if the executive could ſupply him with intelligence of mind or rectitude of principle, in caſe either were wanting. The words of Secretary Randolph were plain, open and artleſs.

One would expect that Mr. Monroe would have gone to the conference which the committee granted to him, well prepared upon the topic which he intended to introduce, and that his inſtructions on that were thoroughly underſtood. Yet the reverſe appears to have been the caſe, and it was on this occaſion that the miſrepreſentation was made. It may be aſked, what ſhould he have ſaid? I anſwer, he ſhould have uſed the words of Secretary Randolph; he might have added, that his country, the United States of America, having received many injuries from Great-Britain, had ſent an envoy to demand ſatisfaction and to prevent complaints, by placing the intercourſe between the two nations upon the ſtable principles of juſtice and benevolence, and that it was the earneſt deſire of America to live in peace and harmony with all the nations of the earth. Moſt eſpecially, he ſhould not have ſo miſtated the miſſion, as to lay a certain foundation for the future diſappointment and diſcontents of the French republic, in caſe it ſucceeded.

SCIPIO.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY—JANUARY 9.

Mr. Livingſton, from the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was committed the amendments of the Senate to the bill for the relief of North and Veſey, reported it, as the opinion of the committee, that they ought to be agreed to, and the report was concurred in.

Mr. D. Foſter, from the committee of Claims, reported a bill directing the Secretary of War to place certain perſons on the penſion liſt, which was twice read and committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Gallatin preſented a petition from Patrick Cammony, and Mr. Findley one from George Meerhouſe, ſoldiers in the late war, for compenſation. Referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Dennis propoſed the following reſolution for the adoption of the Houſe:

"Reſolved that the committee of Ways and Means be directed to require whether any, and if any, what alterations are neceſſary in the ſeveral acts impoſing a duty on Spirits diſtilled within the United States, and on ſtills ſo far as relates to the entry of Stills, and that they be authorized to report by bill or otherwiſe."—Agreed.

Mr. W. Claiborne called for the order of the day on the report on the petition and remonſtrance of the Legiſlature of Tenneſſee which being agreed to, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the ſubject, Mr. Dent in the chair, and the report having been read, the following reſolution was under conſideration:

"Reſolved, that the ſum of

dollars be appropriated for the relief of ſuch citizens of the ſtate of Tenneſſee as have rights to lands within the ſaid ſtate, by virtue of the ceſſion out of the ſtate of North Carolina, and have made actual ſettlements thereon, and who have been deprived of the poſſeſſion of the ſaid lands by the operation of the act for regulating the intercourſe with the Indian tribes. The ſaid ſum to be ſubject to the order of the Preſident of the United States, to be expended under his direction, either in extinguiſhing the Indian claim to the above deſcribed lands, in caſe he ſhall deem it expedient to hold a treaty for that purpoſe, or be diſpoſed of in ſuch other manner as he ſhall deem beſt calculated to afford the perſons herein deſcribed a temporary relief."

Mr. W. Claiborne moved to ſtrike out all the words of the reſolution after the word *for* in the ſecond line, and to inſert "the extinction of the Indian claim to all or any part of the land within the limits of the ſtate of Tenneſſee, in caſe the Preſident of the United States ſhall think it expedient to hold a Treaty for that purpoſe."

Mr. Venable hoped this motion would not be agreed to, and that the mover of it would not perſiſt in it, as it might hazard the relief propoſed to be given to the diſtreſſed citizens of Tenneſſee. He did not believe the Houſe would conſent to appropriate ſo large a ſum as would be neceſſary to accompliſh the object contemplated by his amendment. He was diſpoſed to afford relief to the perſons whoſe caſes had been preſented to the Houſe, as he thought they had been hardly and unjuſtly uſed; but he was not diſpoſed to go farther at preſent.

Mr. M'Dowell ſeconded the motion, becauſe, if it were neceſſary to hold a treaty with the Indians at all, the expence might not probably be much increaſed, by extending it to other objects. He wiſhed, therefore, that the Commiſſioners employed to negociate a treaty, ſhould have it in their power, if they found their Indians diſpoſed to enter upon the buſineſs, to treat with reſpect to other lands in which many citizens of Tenneſſee, of North and South Carolina, and other ſtates, were deeply intereſted—whoſe lands, which many of them had earned by their hard ſervices in the war, lay in that State, and the United States had ſtepped in, by the late treaty, and ſaid they ſhould not enjoy them. He was clear, from the articles of confederation, and from the laws of the United States, that theſe people were entitled to Juſtice, as well as thoſe who had been driven by violence from the poſſeſſion of their property.

Mr. Rutledge was of opinion that unconnected with the ſituation of the unhappy people who had been driven from their poſſeſſions, he thought this motion perfectly proper. He formed this opinion from a reference to the journals of the houſe. He had been induced, from applications made to him by citizens holding land in that country, to examine into this ſubject. In looking over the acts of North-Carolina, in 1783 he found that ſtate opened a land office for the redemption of certain claims for military and other ſervices, by grants of land in their territory ſouth weſt of the Ohio.—Afterwards, when N. Carolina became one of the United States, ſhe made a grant of this territory to the United States, upon certain conditions, one of which was, that the grants already made ſhould not be altered or impaired, and yet, by the treary of Holſton, the United States had, in violation of this contract, guaranteed this land to the Cherokee Indians. If this were not a correct ſtatement, he begged to be corrected; and if it were, it was a direct violation of the treaty with North-Carolina. In private life, there would be a remedy at law for ſuch a departure from contract; but in this caſe, there was no remedy, but by appealing to the juſtice of the Legiſlature of the Union. This appeal had been made and he hoped it would not be in vain. The people of Tenneſſee ſay, either reſtore us to the ſituation in which we were, or return to us our money with intereſt. What had been the proceedicgs of Congreſs on this buſineſs? The Houſe of Repreſentatives had formerly agreed that the certificates of the perſons entitled to theſe lands ſhould be funded, and intereſt allowed upon them, and that hereafter when a treaty ſhould be made with the Indians, they might receive their lands on re-paying their money. Another Houſe of Repreſentatives came to a ſimilar reſolution, but the Senate not concurring, the buſineſs fell to the ground. But the gentleman from Virginia ſaid this was an improper time to go into the buſineſs.—He did not think ſo. If a treaty were to be held, he thought it ought to be extended to all the owners of land in this ſituation, as well as to that held by actual ſettlers.—The difference of expence to the United States would be a mere bagatelle; beſides, government would be repaid with uſurious intereſt by the ſale of the land which would be obtained by a general treaty; whereas if this were not the caſe, the expence of treaty would be loſt. And if this courſe were not taken, the perſons who had a property in this land would never fail to call upon Congreſs until their complaints were redreſſed.

Mr. Otis was not diſpoſed to go into the merits of the claims which had been advocated by his friend from S. Carolina. He was one of the committee who made the report, and had no objection to its being now agreed to, though he thought it would be more adviſeable to poſtpone the buſineſs for a few days, as he was informed that the Preſident of the United States had nominated Commiſſioners for the holding of a treaty with the Indians for the extinguiſhment of the Indian claim to the lands in queſtion, which nomination was before the Senate, and would probably ſoon be agreed to; and when the houſe was acquainted with the powers given to theſe commiſſioners, they would know better how to act in the buſineſs. Beſides he thought it improper to do any thing which ſhould appear like an interference with buſineſs that belonged to the Executive Department. He thought, therefore, the original report ought to be agreed to, or that the committe ſhould riſe, and aſk leave to ſit again.

Mr. Macon was glad to hear that the Preſident had nominated commiſſioners for holding a treaty with the Indians on this ſubject; and he hoped the committee would proceed to appropriate money to enable him to effect the buſineſs. This he ſaid, would be no new thing, and it would be going hand in hand with the Preſident, and enable him the ſooner to carry his benevolent views into operation. In 1793, congreſs appropriated a ſum of money for treating with the north weſtern Indians, before they had any intimation from the Preſident on the ſubject. He thought the amendment propoſed preferable to the reſolution reported, as it left the Preſident to treat as he thought proper in the buſineſs.

Mr. Nicholas did not ſee much difference betwixt the reſolutions. The one reported was adviſory, as well as the amendment. The firſt, indeed, went on to ſay the Preſident might afford temporary relief to the perſons who had been removed from their lands; but if it were thought improper, as he thought it was, to recommend a temporary relief to be given to theſe perſons who had been driven from their property, it was right to omit that part of it. He thought to object to the amendment as being an interferenee with the executive authority, was an unauthorized refinement. It was not aſked, nor expected, that money ſhould be diſtributed amongſt theſe people by way of charity; they were deprived of their property, and they claimed a reſtoration of it. If the propoſed reſolution were agreed to, the Preſident would ſtill be at perfect liberty to act as he pleaſed. Indeed, the Preſident having appointed commiſſioners for holding a treaty, it would be acting in conformity with him thus to act. Mr. N. concluded by reminding the houſe of the conſequences which might ariſe from neglecting to attend to the juſt claims of perſons who were ſo far removed from the ſeat of government, and who had it in their power to do ſerious miſchief to the United States.

The chairman ſaid, on recurring to the rules of the houſe, he found the amendment propoſed was not in order, as it was a ſubſtitute for the original motion. The queſtion was, therefore, upon the reſolution as reported.

Mr. Goodrich hoped the committee would riſe, in order that the report might be recommitted, The reſolution reported had in view the temporary relief of the ſufferings of the people who had been driven from their lands, and to empower the Preſident of the United States, at his diſcretion, to extinguiſh the Indian title; but the member from Tenneſſee, who muſt be ſuppoſed to be beſt acquainted with the intereſt of his conſtituents, had now brought forward a more extenſive propoſition, which embraced the idea of an extinguiſhment of the Indian title to all the land in Tenneſſee. He did not think the committee were ready to adopt ſo general a propoſition, without farther information. Beſides, he thought the grounnd of this buſineſs was materially changed by the Preſident's having named commiſſioners to hold a treaty with the Indians; he thought it would be beſt, therefore, to wait for a communication from the Preſident on the ſubject, before the committee proceeded further. He would not have made this motion, if he had thought it would occaſion a delay injurious to the petitioners; but as the gentleman from Tenneſſee himſelf had given up the idea of affording temporary relief, he truſted a delay of few days could have no bad effects.

Mr. W. Claiborne hoped the committee would not riſe. The chairman having decided his amendment to be out of order, the reaſon for making the motion no longer exiſted, as there was no new propoſition before the houſe; the propoſition which was now before the committee had been pending five weeks—a propoſition which, he was perſuaded, every member in the houſe muſt be well acquainted with; ſince not to think ſo would be to think them indifferent to the claims of their fellowcitizens, whom the repreſented equally with himſelf who came there by their ſuffrages. If his amendment had not been declared out of order, he ſhould have delivered ſome ſentiments upon it, which would have ſhewn that he did not intend to bring the ſubject before the houſe by ſurprize, but that he was actuated by the moſt honourable motives; by a wiſh to do juſtice not only to the perſons whoſe diſtreſſed ſituation had been laid before the committee, but to all thoſe citizens of North Carolina, Tenneſſee and other parts of the United States, who had a legal right to land which, by the treaty of Holſton, had been ceded to the Indians. But by the deciſion of the Chairman he was prevented from doing this, and obliged to confine his obſervation to the motion for the committee to riſe. He truſted this motion would be diſagreed to. The neceſſities of the people calling for relief were preſſing. For months paſt diſtreſs had reigned on the frontier of Tenneſſee, and ſeveral hundred families, who, before an armed force drove them off, were in the peaceful poſſeſſion of their land, and enjoying, in happy ſufficiency, the fruits of their own induſtry; but they had been forced, at this inclement ſeaſon, to ſeek an aſylum wherever they could find it—ſome had been ſo fortunate as to get into houſes, but the greater part had been obliged to take ſhelter in the woods, with their wives and little ones. Where was humanity if that Houſe were diſpoſed to procraſtinate a deciſion? He ſhould ſay that virtue had loſt its cuſtomary feeling, if it were not intereſted in behalf of theſe citizens. The committee had heard from a reſpectable quarter, that the Preſident of the United States had taken up this buſineſs. He hoped the information was correct; if ſo, it redounded to the honour of our Chief Magiſtrate, and ſhewed that he felt for the diſtreſſes of theſe citizens and ſince he propoſed to negociate a treaty with the Indians, the ſooner an appropriation was made, the ſooner would the grievances complained of be removed he hoped therefore, the gentleman would withdraw hs motion. With reſpect to his propoſition which had been declared out of order, he could if he ſhould ſee proper, bring it forward ſeparately.

The debate on the queſtion for the committee to riſe occupied the whole of the remainder of the day; but as the merits of the queſtion were, according to order, precluded by it from diſcuſſion (though they were not always kept out of ſight) we do not think it neceſſary to go into a detail of the arguments which were uſed for and againſt the motion. The advocates of the queſtion were Meſſrs. N. Smith, Brookes, R. Williams, I. Parker, and Otis; againſt it, Meſſrs. Venable, M'Dowell, Nicholas, Gallatin, Macon, R. Williams, Harper and Rutledge. At length the motion was carried without a diviſion; and on leave being aſked to ſit again, after ſome debate, it was alſo granted without a diviſion.

Adjourned.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *JANUARY* 10.

January 9th, 1798.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of North-America, held yeſterday, the following Gentlemen were elected Directors for the enſuing year—John Nixon, Thomas Fitzſimons, Joſiah Hewes, Mordecai Lewis, Joſeph Swift, George Latimer, John Morton, Benjamin Fuller, Robert Waln, Miers Fiſher, William Smith, Richard Rundle.

And this day, John Nixon, Eſquire, was choſen Preſident.

The Philadelphia Society for alleviating the miſeries of Public Priſons, on Monday evening laſt, the 8th inſtant, elected the following officers for the preſent year.

Dr. William White, Preſident: Dr. Samuel Magaw, Dr. William Rogers, Vice-Preſidents; Benjamin W. Morris, Treaſurer; Caleb Lownes, Dr. Samuel P. Griffitts, Secretaries.

ACTING COMMITTEE.

Charles Marſhall, Chriſtopher Marſhall, Thomas Harriſon, Thomas Morris, Iſaac Parriſh, Joſeph Budd, Ebenezer Large, Benjamin Thaw, Thomas Wiſtar, William Garrigues.

At a meeting of the Stockholders in the Inſurance Company of North-America on the 9th inſt, the following gentlemen were choſen Directors for the enſuing year.

Joſeph Ball, Andrew Bayard, Thomas Bell, Peter Blight, Samuel Blodget, David H. Conyngham, John Craig, William Cramond, James Crawford, John Donnaldſon, James C. Fiſher, Thomas W. Francis, John Leamy, Magnus Miller, Thomas L. Moore, Philip Nicklin, James Oldden, Charles Pettit, Robert Ralſton, William Read, William Sanſom, Robert Smith, Samuel Sterett, John Vaughan, Francis Weſt.

And at a meeting of the Board, Joſeph Ball, Eſq. was choſen Preſident, and Ebenezer Hazard, Secretary.

Philadelphia Diſpenſary, Jan. 1ſt, 1798.

At a meeting of the contributors held this day, the following perſons were duly elected managers for the preſent year, viz.

William White,	George Fox,
Henry Hill,	Robert Smith,
Samuel Pleaſants,	Godfrey Haga,
Lawrence Seckel,	John Kaighn,
Henry Helmuth,	Robert Ralſton,
Robert Blackwell,	Samuel P. Griffits.

January 5th, 1798.

At a meeting of the managers of the Diſpenſary, held this day, the following officers were duly elected, viz.

Attending Phyſicians and Surgeons.

Doctor John Porter,	John Redman Cox,
James Reynolds,	Wiliam Bache,
Adam Sybert,	Francis Bowes Sayre,

Conſulting Phyſicians and Surgeons.

Doctor William Shippen, jun.
Adam Kuhn,
Benjamin Ruſh,
Thomas Parke.

Treaſurer—John Clifford,
Apothecary—Ruſſel Parke.

Flour was ſeventeen dollars, and beef eighteen at Cape Nichola Mole, Dec. 16.

On the 16th of October, ſeveral of the people called Quakers, mentioned in this Gazette ſome time ago, as having been confined in York caſtle (England) at the ſuit of the Rev. George Markham, for the non payment of tythes, were diſcharged from a long and rigid confinement, agreeably to a ſpecial clauſe in a late act of parliament for the relief of inſolvent debtors.

THOMAS MUIR to THOMAS PAINE.

"*Cadiz, Auguſt* 14, 1797.

"Since the memorable evening on which I took leave of you at ——, my melancholy and agaitated life has been a continued ſeries of extraordinary events. I hope to meet you again in a few months.

"Contrary to every expectation, I am at laſt cured of my numerous wounds. The directory have ſhewn me great kindneſs; their ſolicitude for an unfortunate being, who has been ſo cruelly oppreſſed, is a balm of conſolation which revives my drooping ſpirits. The Spaniards detain me as a priſoner, under the pretext that I am a Scotſman; but I have no doubt that the intervention of the directory of the *great republic* will obtain my liberty. Remember me moſt affectionately to all my friends, who are the friends of liberty and of mankind.

"THOMAS MUIR."

We are informed that Mr. Muir, was ſet at liberty on the 16th Sept. in conſequence of the application of the directory.

Scot's Chronicle.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

The Philadelphia, Bliſs, was at anchor about 3 miles this ſide of Brandywine.

The Harmony, Price, is ſafe in Cohanſy creek. Captain Price was from Hamburg, bound to Cadiz, in ballaſt, but off cape St. Vincent's, on the 14th of October, fell in with part of lord St. Vincent's fleet, and was forbid to attempt entering that port. The ſhip Diſpatch, Benners, of this port, 10 weeks from Amſterdam, has arrived at Norfolk.

The ſhip Four Friends, Glenn, from hence has arrived at Amſterdam.

The ſhip Louiſa, Champlin, from the Havannah, is in the Cheſapeake.

The ſloop Nabby, Cloufer, of this port, from Martinico, has arrived at Newbern, N. Carolina.

New-York, Jan. 8.

ARRIVED

Brig Thomas Pinckney, Allen, Charleſton
Schr. Maria, Tate, Gonaives, 21
Sloop Somerſet, Higgins, Guadaloupe

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 8.

General Schuyler has reſigned his office of Senator of the United States. The Aſſembly were to take up the matter on the 4th.

The Moniteur contains a letter from Milan, dated the 22d of Sept which ſtates that the French army will be ordered to recommence hoſtilities againſt the Pope, on the following grounds:

1. He has not obſerved punctuality in paying the contributions he owes to France.
2. He had entered into the late conſpiracy diſcovered at P[illegible].
3. He has formed an offenſive treaty with the Queen of Naples, for the purpoſe of recovering Ancona.
4. Finally, he will not acknowledge the Ciſalpine republic.

BOSTON, January 3.

It is certain that at the date of the laſt accounts from Paris, our extra-commiſſioners had not entered into any diſcuſſions whatever, on the ſubject of their miſſion, with the ruling powers of the French republic.—They have had, it is true, their introduction of ceremony to the miniſter of foreign affairs; but have done no buſineſs with him.—Gen. Pinckney may have a preſentiment of the probable fate of the embaſſy; and from thence may have been anxious to provide againſt contingencies; but appearances may be deluſive; and notwithſtanding his expectations, he may be agreeably diſappointed.—Should the French adopt Fauchet's advice, and ſend commiſſioners to treat in the United States, the preſence of our envoys at Paris would unqueſtionably be diſpenſed with.

A gentleman from Cayenne informs us of the arrival there of the French citizens directed to be tranſported, by the decree of September 4th. He ſaw them ſeveral times and their deportment was melancholy tho' firm. They were allowed to walk for exerciſe within certain limits; but they were always attended by a guard. On their arrival, the commandant of the troops addreſſed the ſoldiers on the event; but inſtead of the ſhouts of "*Vive la Republique*," &c. which uſually ſucceeded harrangues of this kind, the ſoldiers remained ſilent and ſad.

In all the French papers we have ſeen, not one word good, bad, or indifferent, is ſaid of the United States, their laws, or rulers.

The Iriſh brigade has arrived to reinforce the garriſon of Halifax.

Capt. Townſend, of this town, in a letter dated Nov. 12, ſays, "I think there is no danger of a war with us—*at leaſt before I get home.*"

All the French papers received by the Rajah are ſtamped. The deviſe bears the figures of "50 cent." A duty equal to that paid in England on newſpapers.

Above 150,000 dollars, in ſpecie, were tranſported yeſterday, in waggons, from the branch bank, in this town, to take paſſage for Algiers, on board the Creſcent frigate, capt. Newman, now lying at Portſmouth. This ſhip, it is ſaid, will ſail in a few days.

On monday a ſeries of new bills iſſued from the Union Bank.—They are beautifully executed, and the water lines in the paper we think the beſt we ever ſaw.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

JANUARY 10,

Will be preſented (by particular deſire, and for the laſt time this ſeaſon) the Hiſtorical Play of

COLUMBUS;

Or, a World Diſcovered.

Columbus, - - Mr. Fennell.

To which will be added (for the ſecond time) a Grand Anacreontic Pantomime Ballet, called,

THE ANIMATED STATUE;

Or, Triumph of Love.

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain riſe preciſely at ſix o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Tickets to be had at H. and P. PRICE's book-ſtore, No. 50 Market-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA!*

Loſt, or taken away by miſtake,

on or about the 12th November laſt. from on board the ſhip Commerce, Richard Waiſtcoat, maſter, laſt from Liverpool, lying at Morris's wharf, ſecond above Draw bridge, one black leather Trunk, covered with ſtraw matting and corded, maked at bottom

A S P V being a trunk of printed Calicoes. If any perſon can give information reſpecting ſaid trunk, they will confer an obligation upon the owner.

No. 6 JOSHUA SUTCLIFF,
No. 105, Spruce-ſtreet.

January 10. 4t

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society, &c. 4m8

A Quarterly Meeting

of the Society for the inſtitution and ſupport of Firſt Day or Sunday School Society, will be held at John Ely's ſchool room, in Third, near Mulberry ſtreet (adjoining the Preſbyterian meeting houſe) at 6 o'clock this evening, 1ſt Month 10th

GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Sec'ry.*

PROPOSALS
FOR
CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS
on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office until the 14th day of February next inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcastle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, Cloughs, Dagsborough, Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac court house to Northampton court house three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Thursday, Saturday and Monday at 7½ P M. *Returning.* Leave Northampton court house every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 2 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 7 1-2 P M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Friday, Monday and Wednesday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Northampton court house every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

2. From Northampton court house to Norfolk three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton court house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in twenty four hours.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton court house every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Middletown, Warwick and Goergetown cross roads to Chestertown three times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 9 P M, and arrive at Chestertown the next days by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 8 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Chestertown on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday and Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M.

MARYLAND.

4. From Chestertown by Centerville, Easton, Newmarket, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill and Princess Ann to Salisbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Chestertown every Wednesday at 7 A M, arrive at Easton by 4 P M. Leave Easton on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Snowhill on Friday by 1 P M, and at Princess Ann by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Princess Ann on Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Easton the next day or Monday by 6 P M. Leave Easton on Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Chestertown same day by 4 P M.

5. From Harford by Bel-Air to the Black horse once a week.

Leave Harford every Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Black horse by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Black horse on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Harford the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

6. From Baltimore by Blackhorse to Yorktown Pa. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P M, arrive at Blackhorse on Saturday by 10 A M, and arrive at Yorktown by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Yorktown every Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Petersburg, Taneyton and Fredericktown to Leesburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Leesburg on Wednesday by 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Leesburg every Friday at noon, and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P M on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbottstown, Gettisburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg and Strasburg to Woodstock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive at Martinsburg on Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Martinsburg on Tuesday noon and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Woodstock on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 11 A M, and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 A M.

9. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington, West Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fishing creek once a week (contract for one year only.)

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fishing creek on Sunday at 9 A M. *Returning*—Leave Fishing creek on Wednesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Friday at 8 A M.

10. From Washington by Brownsville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington by 6 P M. Leave Washington on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Union by 3 P M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greencastle and Chambersburg to Shippensburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 10 A M, at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippensburg on Monday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Shippensburg every Tuesday at 9 A M, arrive at Elizabeth town at 8 P M, at Fredericktown on Wednesday noon, and at Baltimore on Thursday by 5 P M.

MARYLAND.

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A M. *Returning*—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 6 P M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P M. *Returning*—Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 5 P M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anns, Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, Porttobacco, Allensfresh, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A M, arrive at Annapolis at 5 P M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Piscataway by 6 P M. & arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 9 o'clock. *Returning*—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Piscataway on Tuesday by 6 P M arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wednesday by 11 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Annapolis on Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P M.

15. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court house to St. Leonards once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P M. *Returning*—Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A M.

16. From Bladensburg by Upper Marlborough, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Acquasco, Benedict and Charlotchall to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Saturday at 9 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower Marlboroughon Monday by 5 P M, & at Chaptico by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chaptico every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Bladensburg on Saturday at 6 A M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court house to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fredericktown every Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA.

18. From Woodstock by Newmarket, Rockingham court house, Staunton, Lexington and Fincastle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodstock every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P M, arrive at Staunton every Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Staunton by 12 o'clock (noon) and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 5 P M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court house and Wythe court house to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P M, arrive at Wythe court house on Tuesday by 2 P M, and at Abingdon on Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Wythe court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M.

TENNESSEE.

20. From Abingdon, Virginia by Jonesborough Greenville, Moffat's store and Jefferson court house to Knoxville once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Moffats store on Saturday by 8 A M. Leave Moffats by 9 A M, and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Moffats on Monday by 3 P M. Leave Moffats on Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Abingdon on Wednesday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

21. From Winchester by Romney to Moorfields once a week.

Leave Winchester every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 6 P M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leesburg and Shepherdstown to Martinsburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 9 A M, and arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Martinsburg every Friday by noon & arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A M.

23. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Gloucester court house to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 6 A M, arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Tappahannock at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P M, arrive at Tappahannock the next Monday noon and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 5 P M.

24. From Tappahannock by Richmond court house, Westmoreland court house, Kinsale, Farnham church and Northumberland court house to Lancaster court house once a week.

Leave Tappahannock every Thursday noon and arrive at Lancaster court house on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Lancaster court house every Saturday by 1 P M, and arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 11 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Culpeper court house & Orange c. h. to Charlottesvilleonce a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Charlottesville on Saturday at 8 P M, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 6 A M.

26. From Richmond by Goochland court-house Columbia and Charlottesville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 1 P M, arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Charlottesville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A M, arrive at Charlottesville by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-house and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-house once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Greenbrier court-house on Tuesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court-house every Monday by 9 A M, and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 8 P M.

28. From Charlottefvile by Warren, Warminster, New-Market, Amherst court house, Cabellsburg, and Maddison to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlottesville every Thursday at 1 P M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 10 A M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Ayletts and Todds to Tappahannock once a week or if carried in stages as often as they shall run.

Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 5 A M, arrive at Todds at 3 P M, and at Tappahannock on Thursday at 11 A M. Returning—Leave Tappahannock on Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Tuesday by 5 P M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan court house, Cumberland court house, Prince Edward court house and Lynchburg to New-London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Prince Edward on Wednesday at 6 P M, and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A M, and at New-London by 10 A M. Returning—Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P M, arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincastle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Fincastle on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fincastle on Monday at 5 A M, and arrive at New London on Tuesday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Martinville on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Martinville on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Liberty on Tuesday by 6 P M.

33. From Prince Edward court house by Charlotte court house to Halifax court house once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court house every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday at 10 A M. Returning—Leave Halifax court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Prince Edward court house on Saturday by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

34. From Halifax court-house by Halifax old town, Carters, Martinville, Patrick court-house, Upper Saura, Germantown and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Friday at 2, P M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6, A M, and arrive at Halifax court-house on Friday by 10, A M.

35. From Harris's by Hickes's ford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris's every Wednesday and Saturday by 5, A M. and arrive at Halifax by 6, P M. Returning—leave Halifax every Thursday and Sunday by 6, A M, and arrive at Harris's by 7, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court-house to Hickes's ford once a week.

Leave Hicks's ford every other Friday by 2, PM, and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5. P M.—Returning—Leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5, A M, and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by 2, P M.

37. From Goldsons by Greesbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenberg and Lunenburg court-houses and Edmunds store to Goldson's once a week.

Leave Goldson's every Wednesday at 10, A M, and return the next Saturday by 2, P M, waiting at each Post-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Washington to Newbern, once a week Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tuesday at 1, P M, at Plymouth, on Wednesday by 6, A M, at Washington by 6, P M, and at Newbern on Thursday by 5, P M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 6, A M, arrive at Washington by 5, P M. Arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 P M, at Edenton on Sunday by 9, A M, and at Suffolk on Monday by 9, A M.

NORTH CAROLINA.

39. From Edenton by Hertford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Jonesburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday by 1, P M, and arrive at Indiantown on Thursday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Indiantown every Tuesday by 5, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday at 11, A M.

40. From Halifax by Northampton court-house, Princeton, Murfreesborough, Winton and Windsor to Edenton, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday by 3, P M, leave Edenton on Wednesday by 6, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Saturday by 11, A M

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williamston and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday by 10, A M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

42. From Halifax by Tarboro' and Greenville to Washington once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Washington every Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

43. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamsborough, Oxford, Hillsborough, Martinville, Salem, Lexington, Salisbury and Statesville to Charlotte and from Charlotte by Cabarras court-house to Salisbury, and from thence by the same route to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, arrive at Warrenton by 7, P M, arrive at Hillsborough on Wednesday at 4, P M, at Salem on Friday by 5, P M, at Salisbury on Saturday at 4, P M, and at Charlotte on Monday by 6, A M. Returning—leave Charlotte on Monday at 10, A M, arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 10, A M, arrive at Salem on Wednesday at 9, A M, at Hillsborough on Friday by 9, A M, at Warrenton on Saturday at 7, P M, and at Halifax on Monday at 6, A M.

44. From Hillsborough by Mount Tirzah, Person court-house, Leasburg, Caswell court-house and Rockingham court-house to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillsborough every other Thursday at 6, A M, and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4, P. M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6, A, M, and arrive at Hillsborough on Tuesday at 4, P M.

45. From Salem by Bethania, Huntsville, Rochford, Wilkes, Morganton and Rutherfordton to Spartanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Spartanburg on Wednesday at 5 P M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thursday at 7 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P M.

46. From Louisburg by Nash court-house to Tarborough once a week.

Leave Tarborough every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Louisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Tarborough by 6 P M.

47. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesborough, and Kingston to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P M.

48. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillsborough, and from Hillsborough by Chapel hill and Chatham court-house to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court-house.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hillsborough by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Hillsborough every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 10 A M.

49. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefort and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington by S. Washington, Sarecto and Sampson court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 3 P M.

50. From Fayetteville by Alfordton and Randolph court-house to Salisbury, and from Salisbury by Montgomery court-house, Anson court-house and Richmond court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 9 A M, Leave Salisbury every Tuesday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

51. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P. M. Leave Wilmington every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Newbern on Thursday by 6 P M.

SOUTH & NORTH-CAROLINA.

52. From Camden by Lancaster court-house, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Statesville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Statesville on Thursday by 6 P M Leave Statesville every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P M.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

53. From Columbia by Winnsborough, Chester court-house, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and Greenville court-house to Pickensville, and from Pickensville by Laurens court-house and Newbury court-house to Columbia, once a week: waiting one hour at each post-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A M, arrive at Spartanburg every Wednesday by 3 P M, arrive at Pickensville on Thursday at 4 P M, arrive at Laurens court-house on Friday at 4 P M, and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charleston on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Charleston every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

55. From Edgefield court-house by Cambridge, Abbeville court-house, Pendleton court-house, Hattonsford, Franklin court-house, Elberton and Petersburg to Washington, and from Washington by Petersburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-house, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court-house every Friday by 8 A M, arrive at Pendleton court-house on Sunday by 9 A M arrive at Franklin court-house by 7 P M, at Petersburg on Tuesday by 10 A M, and at Washington by 5 P M. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 6 A M, at Cambridge on Thursday by 10 A M, and at Edgefield court-house by 7 P M.

56 From Augusta by Washington, Greensburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Washington on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Georgetown on Thursday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Augusta by noon on Monday.

57. From Gardens Corner to Beaufort once a week. Leave Beaufort every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Gardens Corner by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Gardens Corner every Thursday at 5 A M, and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A. M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, be previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices in gross by the year, and not by the mile. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the post offices on the route and in bank notes.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and continue for four years, until the 31st day of March inclusive, in the year 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 18, 1797.

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New-Theatre,

December 11, 1797.

THE MANAGERS particularly request the concurrence of the public in the abolition of a custom, which has hitherto obtained, of giving away or disposing of RETURN CHECKS at the Theatre.

They are aware that gentlemen are unconscious of any wrong done to the interest of the institution by this practice, from a general, though mistaken idea that Checks are the representatives of a right to so many seats in the Theatre, during an Evening's Entertainment, and transferable at will; when in fact, they were never intended as more than *tokens* by which the Door-keepers are enabled to ascertain with the least trouble to the *parties*, that *they themselves* have been before in the Theatre, or paid for their admission.

Independent of the injury the Managers sustain, such a practice encourages a croud of idle boys and other disorderly persons to surround the doors of the Theatre, to the corruption of their morals and the great annoyance of the Audience.

It has also been the source of two evils of no inconsiderable magnitude; one is, that sometimes very improper company is by these means admitted; and the other, that owing to Checks passing into dishonest hands, they have been frequenaly counterfeited to a large amount for the purposes of Sale.

This statement will, it is respectfully hoped, induce the Public to discourage such a traffic: and the exertions of the Managers will, if thus assisted, easily prove adequate to its entire abolition.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

December 13 1w

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
167, Arch-street.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, sonopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which, he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon
Teneriffe
Sherry, and
Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

City of Washington.

SCHEME
Of the Lottery, No. II,
For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash	20,000	dollars,	50,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000	& cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000	each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000	- -	10,000
20 do.	500	- -	10,000
00 do.	100	- -	10,000
200 do.	50	- -	10,000
400 do.	25	- -	10,000
1,000 do.	20	- -	20,000
15,000 do.	10	- -	150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

N. B. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mw

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Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

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This Day Published,
And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,
Price 3 8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents,

Contained in No. V and VI of
"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"
In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

Yellow Fever and Pestilential Diseases.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.
By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookseller,*
No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,
(Price, in boards, 87 1 2 Cents)
Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW
Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility. And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and, Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. 6t12t

FOR SALE, BY

Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5, Chesnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality
High proof Jamaica spirits
Old London particular Madeira wine, do. market do } In pipes & qr. casks.
New England rum in hogsheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in cases
Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil
Prime Boston beef
Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England cow I'sen
A few tons of Russia cordage
Russia feather beds
Clover and Timothy seed in casks
Long whale-bone
No 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck
A few chests first quality Hyson tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

November 8. d2w.

This day is Published,

At the Office of the Aurora, No. 112, Market Street,
[Price one dollar and a half.]

A view of the conduct of the EXECUTIVE in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the United States, connected with the Mission to the French Republic during the years, 1794, 5, 6,

By JAMES MONROE,

Late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic
Illustrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and CORRESPONDENCE and other authentic documents.

A very liberal allowance to those who buy to sell again.

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☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

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Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

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HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

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H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

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A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf